any quarter, that they may be consolidated into one party and achieve a triumph in getting the speak of office and administration of Government. He explained that though he was uniformly opposed to the appropriation for the Stevens Survey, he voted for the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagrecing votes on the deficiency bill, because the passage of the bill was demanded by the pressing wants of Government.

Mr. WALSH (N. Y.) offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a light-house in Madison County, N. Y.

Crice were immediately raised that it was not in order it be but a beginning. I am sure that we are to stop short of the end somewhere; my lides is to stop at the door—to stop at the gate. I have no or learn any philosophical reason given why there should be this exclusion. I am an American citizen. So was my father before me. Those who can trace their lineage further than I can, may be who can trace their integer to the can may able to thow further back into antiquity the period when they, by their progenitors, were foreigners and aliens. It cannot certainly carry my geanalogy back far enough to know whether it was more than three generations. Why should I exclude the foreigner to day! He is only what every

County, N. Y.

Cries were immediately raised that it was not in order, it not being provided for by provious law.

Mr. WALSH said it was necessary to guard against the turbulent waters of the Eric Canal, and put money in the pockets of some contractors. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLUS protested against Mr. Letcher reading him out of the Demouratic party because he advocated improvements and has the bill contemplates.

Mr. BARKSDALE, [Miss...] offered an amendment that the Sceretary of War be authorized to withhold any or all of the appropriations which in his opinion are unconstitu-

know whether it was more than three generations. Why abould I ext hade the foreigner to day! He is only what every American citizen or his ancestor was at some time or other. If he be an alis h, he is in the course of one, two, three, four or five years to become what we all are—American citizens. Sr, something has been said about lovally. I dears to know where and when the foreigners, the aliens in the country, have shown less loyalty to this Government and to its institutions than the native citizens. But, Sir, I shall not pursue that line of argument forther. I deare to look at it for a moment as a question of policy. We are told that we are to discourage foreign immigration. Suppose we had adopted that policy thirty versage, what would have been the consequence? It is now twenty-nine years ago since the system of internal improvement in this country commenced by the construction of the Eric Canal through the State of New York, uniting the tide waters of the Hudson with Lake Eric, and since that time we have perfected five thousand miles of canals at an expense of six hundred millions of dollars, extending an inland navigation from the Mississippi at its mouth to the Hudson River at New-York, and thus dispensing allogether with what was one of the two great national wents at the time of the American Revolution— Mr. BARKSDALE, (Miss.,) offered an amendment that the Secretary of War be authorized to withhold any or all of the appropriations which in his opinion are unconstitutional or inexpedient. He said, I do not expect my amendment will meet with any favor from the friends of this bill. The Administration and War Department have frequently been referred to during this discussion, and the estimates of the War Department relied on by gentlemen advocating these appropriations, and the intimation thrown out, if not the assertion directly made, that the Secretary of War and the Administration approved of these appropriations. Therefore, I thought in offering this amendment I would test the sincerity of gentlemen on this question. I know, and the country knows, the Secretary of War is opposed to these appropriations. His whole political life proves it, and he has not recommended them many document which has been transmitted to this House. They are from officers under his charge. The Prosident's past course shows what is his opinion on the subject of revers and harbors; and I know the Democratic platform declares the General Government has no right to commence and cerry on a general system of internal improvement, what bill does? It commences in Maine, continues through the northern States, traveling through the West and landing in the South.

Mr. YATES, [III.]—Does the gentleman speak for himself or for the whole Democratic party when he says they are opposed to appropriations for internal improvements? A general uproar now ensued in the House, the Chair man celling members to order.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I say all Democrats whe adhere to the Democratic platform are opposed to internal improvements by Government. of canals at an expense of six hundred millions of dollars, extending an inland navigation from the Mississippi at its mouth to the Hudson River at New-York, and thus dispensing altogether with what was one of the two great national wents at the time of the American Revolution—the navigation of the St. Lawrence. How was that done? I mean whence came the labor that did it. I know of but one American citizen who worked with the spade and wheelbarrow on those works. Doubtless there are many others, but I know only of one, and he, I am glad to say, is now a member on this floor—Mr. Wade of Ohio—and one of its most able and talented members. But as a general fact, the canals were made by aliens in the process of naturalization. What more have we done? We have made sixt en thousand rolls of railroad, connecting the different paris of this Union inseperably together, and thus overcoming the want of contradization, and enabling ourselves to look with pity and contempt upon the statesman who seeks to alarm us with measures of doubtful nerit or value by threatening us with a dissolution of the Union. What labor made all these railroads? I think it was the labor chiefly of foreigners. Now what I wish to ask is, whether these roads and canals have cost too little. Suppose that the fermathers had remained at home and native American labor h d performed this work can anybody tell wint the canals and railroads would have cost? Again, what has been the dimension of the cost of labor among ourselves? It ranges from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day. If there were no foreign immigration here and Native Americans had to perform all this labor, what would be its cost? What would have been the condition of the country but for this labor? Sir, I think we must take the case as it is. The ingress of the foreign population into this country is a fixed and unchangable fact. It has its cause in the condition of cocety in foreign countries. Nothing could prevent the endus of the population from Ireland when they were besieged in their

Mr. SEV M. (Ca.)—I want the gentleman and House to understand I once belonged to the Whig party, and am not ashamed of it, nor of many of the principles they ad-vocated; whenever it shall become necessary I shall state the reasons why I connected myself with the Democratic

party.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I am happy to have the gentleman in the Democratic party, but should thank him to adhere to the platform. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD—I should like the gentlemon to furnish the state of the next year.

Mr. SEWARD—I should like the gentlemon to furnish us with the platform of the party in Mississippi, for I think, so far as the Democracy of that State is concerned, they have been unsettled in their opinions. I think the President and Secretary of War got themselves outside of the Democratic party when they became southern rights men, and by doing this they assumed to some extent the doctrine of unlification and secession, which that party has always maintained. The national Democrats have never incorporated that doctrine in their platform. [Cries of "good"—"that's a fact." "Ha! ha!"]

Mr. BARKSDALE—Did Madison get himself outside of the Democratic party by his resolutions of ninety-eight and nine? [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD—There is a variety of abstractions in Mississippi and Virginia, and according to them we should never be able to carry out any practical legislation whatever. Never.

ever. Never.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, (Ind.,) amid the confusion, raised the point that the gentleman was discussing out of

must come here, we are to treat it as if it were justly and wisely here. Regarding then this immigration as to continue, let us see what will be the effect of the measure in question apon the interests of society in that respect. The foreign immigration pours into the cities just as it has hitherto done. When it enters the gate a discrimination is found to be made against it and in favor of the native American. The American citizen may go to the western countries, to the new territories, and occupy and cultivate a farm. The aliens cannot. What then will happen? The American citizen will go, the alien must remain. What is to be the effect? Is it not seen at once that it breaks society into two classes, and distributes them, not according to the laws of supply and demand, but according to an arbitrary principle of policy, obliging the foreigner to remain in our cities and upon our Atlantic coast, and sending a large share of the native population into the West. How will that operate upon the western portions of the country? Do they not want laborers? Are they sot engaged in extending and perfecting the system of internal improvements? Do they not want their share of this foreign population there? If it is useful to us, is it not useful to them? Are we through with all that we have to do in the Atlantic States that we can dispense with foreign labor, and resort to the labor of American-born citizens exclusively? Those may come to this renclusion who in looking through the different departments of industry in the cities believe wisely and upon well ascertained facts that there is a sorplus of labor in the Atlantic States, but I think they will find themselves mistaken, and that if they send away the alien population they will find the prices of agriculture rise to a high advance in the Atlantic States, seriously injurious to those States, while a corresponding injury will result to the Wesselm States for the absence of foreign labor. Sir, it is time I should give the text of this sermon. Here it is: "He, the King o raised the point that the gentisman was unclassing out or order.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. McMullen, remarked that Mr. Barkedale had been indulged, and it was but fair that Mr. Seward should be beard.

Mr. SEWARD—I want the gentleman to define exactly the limits of constitutional power which confers on Congress the power to establish a general or special system of internal improvements. Give us the exact line. Laughter, and cries of "Let's have it," "Give it to us." I never had constitutional scruples on the subject. If that is necessary to make a Democrat, I dissent from the Democratic platform.

Democrate platierm.

Mr. BARKSDALE—If anything could justify use in believing that the gentleman has for the present forgotten that he is a Democrat, and believes himself to be a Whig, it is the declaration that he has just made that he does not understand the Resolutions of '98-'9. [Excessive ughter.] Mr. SEWARD-I propose an amendment to the amend-

Mr. SEWARD—I Propose an architecture of the United States concars in opinion with the Secretary of War."

Mr. WENTWORTH (III.)—I move that the Committee rise and report the bill. [Crics of "Order! order!" loud and long-continued.]

Mr. BARKSDALE—I'll withdraw my amendment. [Crics of "No...no...object.—blect."]

Mr. BARKSDALE—I'll withdraw my amendment.
[Cries of "No-no-object-object."]
Mr. SEWARD—It may be I don't understand.
Mr. STANTON (Ky.) interrupting. I rise to a point o' order. [Voices—"Make your point of order"—"Let s have it"—order.]
Mr. HOUSTON (sotto voice.) Seward withdraw your amendment, and let us go on.
The CHARKMAN said be could not entertain Mr. Seward as a serious.

The bill was then postponed. After a short Executive ession the Senate adjourned.

amendment, and let us go on.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not entertain Mr. Seward's smendment.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio,—elevating his voice above the din—Mr. Chairman, we don't know what's going on—read the amendment.

Mr. WALSH—We don't understand it.

Cries of "Question," "Question"—"Let's rise and remote the hill." Mr. Barksdale's amendment rejected.

Mr. STANTON [Ky.] offered an amendment that hereafter that no Engineer of the Tepographical Corps of the Army'shall be employed on these works so long as he sustains a position in the military service—Rejected by a vote of 52 against 82.

Mr. COBB [Ala.] offered an amendment making an appropriation fer the improvement of the Const of Norway, and to close up the Maelstrom, likewise for a canal to the mouth of the Kentucky Mammoth Cave.

Amid great confusion Mr. WENTWORTH of Blinois was endeavoring to make a point of order.

Mr. COBB said the appropriation was qualified by the latter clause, which the Clerk read, as follows:

"To be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury by and with the advice of the Teographical corps; and also for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, via Sants Fe and Sant Lake, to be expended under the direction of the ship-carpanters."

Much laughter and cries of, "Let's adopt that!" "Let "us tunnel the Rocky Mountains" "Order!"

The Committee then rose amid much confusion, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. PERKINS (La.) moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—57 against 99.

Pending the question on an amendment, the House ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. LETHER, the Select Committee to inquire whether improper means have been employed to procure the passage of the bill extending Colt's patent, was authorized to employ a clerk, to note the testimony.

Mr. CUTTING was excused from serving on that Committee, for the reason that he is on the Committee investigating matters connected with the Gardiner claim, which requires much of his time. Mr. John Wheeler was appointed in Mr. Cutting's place.

Mr. HARRIS (Miss.) made a personal explanation, to the effect that he had been unnecessarily severe in his remarks when the hill providing for the execution of the recent treaty with Mexico was under consideration. The acquisition of territory, was not, in his judgment, demanded by the necessities of the nations, but the abrogation of so much of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalge as made this Government responsible for Indian depredations was an object of great importance. To this extent the treaty had something of substantial basis to rest on.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill repealing so much of the set of 1852 as makes a reduction of fifty per cent, on prepaid postage on newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. CLES said he had no hostility to the city press, but

atived-57 against 99.

Pending the question on an amendment, the House adperiodicals.

Mr. OLDS said he had no hostility to the city press, but was willing the newspapers shall have the largest circulation compatible with the public good. He wanted newspapers to par to the revenues of the Post-Office Department the amount it costs to transport them through the

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE-VETO OF THE GOVERNOR.

CONCORD, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

Gov. Baker has vetoed one of the bills passed this ses-

ment the amount it costs to trensport them through the mails.

Mr. CHANDLER replied, saying this bill, if passed, would have the effect of curtailing newspaper circulation. Papers and periodicals now pay the expense of transportation. If you prevent printed matter, as now transmitted, deducting fifty per cent. postage by pre-payment, from passing through the mails, you pay not a cent less to the persons with whom you contract to earry the mails.

Mr. BARRY took the ground that Government is not bound to carry any man's letters and papers at less than the cost of transportation. They who enjoy the benefits of the Postal system should pay its expenses.

Mr. SMITH took similar ground.

The morning hour then expired, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the River and Harbor bill.

Various amendments were debated.

During the discussion, Mr. HAVEN (N. Y.) said the bill appropriates nearly two millions and a half of dollars. He was glad it did, and as a friend of such improvements, desired the appropriations to be large; but he advised the friends of the bill to take it as it was. If it was the intention of the majority to defeat it, let it be done, as but twenty-two days of the session remain.

Mc. LETCHER (La) remarked something serious might Gov. Baker has vetoed one of the bills passed this session, as follows:

I have had presented to me for approval and signature, a bill entitled an act in amendment of an act to establish the City of Concord. The third section of said bill is as follows: The City Council of Concord may make, establish, publish, alter, modify, amend or repeal ordinances, rules, regulations and bye-laws to regulate or restrain the sale or use of all intoxicating drinks. Believing as I do, that the Legislature has no constitutional right to prohibit the use of all intoxicating drinks, therefore no constitutional right to delegate such power to the municipal authorities of any city or town, I return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with these my objections. (Signed) N. B. Baker.

The House passed the Liquor bill this afternoon by a vote of 155 to 106. It will not go through the Senate. vote of 153 to 106. It will not go through the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 12, 1854. The Whigs, Free Soilers and Morrill Democrats of the Second Congressional District in Maine have united on

the majority to defeat it, let it be done, as but treenty-two days of the season remains. Measure with the season of the season remains. Measure with the season of the season remains. Measure with the season of t

DEMOCRATIC (BARD SHELL) CONVENTION AT Synantes, Wednesday, July 19, 1831.

tion present. The talk of the Convention is to nomiente Mr. Broason

for Governor, and if he ceelines, then to nominate Mr. Schell. Candidates are plenty.

The principles of the Nebrasha bill will be indersed, but

President and the bill as it stands will receive the cold their particular candidates for Covernor. That paper having warmly supported Mr. Leavenworth this is desmed

A caucus met last night in the partor of the Globe hotel. Mr. Mitchell was the President.

The officers declined to farnish a programme of the pro-

ceedings for the press.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Convention was called to order by Harmon S. Cot-

ting of Eric, at 12 o'clock. Thomas B. Mitchell was chosen temporary Chairman,

and took his seat amid loud applause. He returned thanks for the bonor conferred.

Samuel Earl of Herkimer, and Grosvenor S. Adams of

Suffelk, were appointed Secretaries.

The roll was then called. THIRD DISPATCH. One hundred and twenty-four Delegates were found to

The 1st Albany District is contested by A. Peckham, Anti-Nebraska, and was referred to a Committee of Three, namely: Mosers. Stover. (Rensselser.) Burr B. Andrews,

Chenango,) and J. O. Hasbrouck, (Uister.) Samuel L. Bowne moved the appointment of a Committee of Eight, one from each Judicial District, to report

permanent officers. Carried. permanent officers. Carried.

The following were appointed said Committee: S. L. Bowne, (Otsego.) John Y. Savage, Jr., B. Brandreth, S. Dewey, (Greene,) Clement F. Davison, (Washington, Munday, (Jefferson,) T. M. Howell, (Ontario, Wm. Williams, (Erie.)

Recess till 3 o'clock.

FOURTH DISPATCH-AFTERNOON SESSION The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by the Chairman. The roll was called and the delegation found

The Committee on Contested Seats reported that George Cary was entitled to the seat for the 1st District of Albany County, contested by John Brace.

Mr. Brace rose to speak when he was called to order by Mr. S. S. Browne.
The Chair pronounced him in order.

Mr. Brace then went on to say that the District Convention at Coeymans was organized illegally and adjourned by the Chairman. The new Chairman and himself were chosen. The opposite delegate was foisted on by The Albany Argus.

Mr. Stover replied that the Convention was regularly

adjourned and in the afternoon elected Mr. Cary.
The Committee on Officers reported:
For President—SAMUEL BEARDSLEY.
For Vice Presidents—Rossus—For Presid FOR President—SAMUEL BEARDSLEY.
FOR Vice Presidents—Robert Earl, D. R. Floyd
Jones, Lyman Tremains, Albany; H. J. Quackenbush,
Sartoga; J. Church, Jefferson: John H. Prentice, Otsego; Peter Mitchell, Ontario; Rufus H. Smith, Wy-

oning.
For Sceretaries—John Clancy; James D. Little, Put-nam; Joseph Case, Renseelaer; Calvin Cook, Washing-ton; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; H. L. Mitchell, Dela-were; M. Seymour, Livingston; R. Barcock, Chau-

The President was then conducted to the chair, and after the applance which followed this event had subsided, he said that he assured the Convention that National Democracy would be represented here. He recounted the troubles in the State Convention of 1847, the Buffalo nouninations in 1848, the union and harmony of the Convention of 1849, the accession of 1853 and the treachery of Mr. Pierce—and said that Mr. Pierce had talked one way and acted another, but if the National Democrats were faithful to their principles they would have a President who would deal fairly with the National Democrats.

The Committee on Resolutions was then appear follows: Henry C. Murphy, second district; Horsee F. Clarke and Wm. N. McIatire, Ist District; E. G. Sutherland, 11d District; Archibald Niven, Lyman Tremaine, 111d District; Thomas B. Mitchell, Joseph R. Flanders, 1Vth District; Pearson Mondy, Delos De Wolf, Vth District: Frederick Hyde, VIth District: Michael S. Myers, Geo. W. Cuyler, VIIth District; Elijah Ford, Alexis Ward, VIIIth District. Judge Tremain said, before retiring, he would suggest

a name for Governor that stood high with the Democracy. He would allude to Judicial history. The time he stood by Gen. Jackson, (deafening cheers.) thence from the bench of the Supreme Court, till he consented to become a servent of the Administration of Franklin Pierce. It was GREENE C. BRONSON. Here, in this hall, swued by Silver Grays and Hard Shells, where the President and Secretary Guthrie had no minions, make that nomination

Mr. Smith of Genesce, seconded the motion. The President attempted to speak, but was overpowered by calls of "Question" He stated at length that he had it a letter to read from Judge Bronson.

Judge Tremain's resolution was called.

The President said if the Convention took the matter from his hands, he had done his duty to Mr. Bronson. The nomination was then made, with loud hurrahs.

The reading of Judge Brenson's letter was postponed Recess till 64 o'clock.

Jas. L. Curtiss is said to be a prominent man if Brouson's name is withdrawn.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 61 o'clock.

The roll was again called.

Mr. Stover inquired whether the Committee on Resolu-

tions were ready to report.

Mr. Chapman of Saratoga, wanted a platform before the nomination, and called for the reading of Judge Bron. son's letter.

Messrs. Stover and Chapman were appointed to wait on the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Howell, of Ontario, offered a resolution to leave the

letter unread, and appoint a committee to notify Mr. Bron-son of his zomination, and return the letter unread. Mr. Bowne, of Otsego, opposed this as not respectful to

Mr. Bronson. Nothing emanated from the pen of Greene C. Bronson that Democrats need be ashamed of. He had felt displaced to lay that letter on the table, and read in stead Mr. Bronson's letter to the Butcher of Kentucky. If Mr. Bronson would not permit his name to be used, no law, no constitution, forbade voting for him. Read the letter and act as produce dictates.

Mr. Howell restorated the remarks proposed by another

member to leave the letter unread, and let Mr. Bronson incorporate it in his first message to the President. He then moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Ayes and Noes were called, and it was lost by a vote of 49 to 51. It was then postponed.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the fol-

vote of 49 to 51. It was then postponed.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following:

Resolved, That the National Democrats of the State of New York hereby resiften then adherence and devotion embodied in the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention of 1943 and 1552 as the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the Union, deciairs; them to be now, as ever, the principle which they heartily accept and cherish, and which they are fully determined to metaln. Received, That the deciring of non-intervention by Concress the right of the people of the territories to make their own local regulations and temporary laws, subject only to the power re acquished by the States to the general government, including all regulations relating to domestic servicing, have long been permanent and leaving features in the creed of the intional democracy that the policy indicated in the resolution introduced by the Hore. D. S. Dickinson in the Senate of the United States, on the 14th December, 1874, in which it declared as fellows:

Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the United States, on the 14th December, 1874, in which it declared as fellows:

Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the United States, on the 14th December, 1874, in such sequinition, nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conduct to that end, and can be justicy obtained, and that neither in such sequinition, nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conduct to that end, and can be justicy obtained, and that neither in such sequinition, nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conducts to that end, and can be justicy obtained and the confederacy.

Resolved Their in organizationally impseed, or institutions be provided for formal transportations and the confederacy of the engined members of the confederacy.

Resolved Their in organization of the Constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy ther

beauth by every consideration of h. Wer and pastice to maintain its position and principles he has the way Wire. Breaked, That the I meaded of the Called States, by his unwerpointable interference with our own local politica-his patients and

The vote was then taken for Lieut, Governor. On the first ballot Klijah Ford received 55 votes: E Darwin Smith 29; scattering uncounted.

57. The vote was then made unanimous for ELDAH FORD. The vote was taken for Canal Commissioner. Clark Burnham bad 47 votes; Henry J. Allen 21: Alex. Ten Breeck 13; Jeremiah Cooper 10; scattering uncounted.

A second ballet was half gone through with when the

The ballet for State Prison Inspector resulted as follows: Abram Vernam of Livingston, 46; Heary Storms, Charles W. Pomerey, 24; scattering uncounted. Second ballot-Vernam, 77; Storms, 17; Pomeroy, 20. Vernam was nominated unanimously.

The Central Committee, three from each District, was

The Central Committee, three from each Distr selected as follows:

Int. Augustus Scholl, Richd, T. Mailliam, Jos. Libby, Ild. Russel Smith, Saml, Fowler, Go. avenor S. Atams, Illd. John S. Nafew, Lyman Tremain, J. H. Freda.

IlVin. Obver Cook, Thos. B. Matchell, L. D. Brocck, Vth. Berr E. Andrews, Geo. Cark, Wo. Halsey, Villia, E. Darwin Smith, M. S. Moyers, F. S. Binny, Villia, E. Parsin, Smith, M. S. Moyers, F. S. Binny, Villia, Bermon S. Catting, W. G. Bryan, E. A. Lester, Mortion was made to read Mr. Bronson's letter.

Me. Cleary formal it would assented the read of the control of

Mr. Clancy feared it would asquire the notoricty of Pierce's scarlet letter. These efforts to keep the contents secret made him fear something was wrong.

Mr. Stover seconded the motion, and it was carried. Mr. Tremain read the letter.

Mr. Tremain read the letter.

The following is the letter:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

To the President of the Democratic State. Concension to be hold at Swareward the President of the Democratic State. Concension to be hold at Swareward the Ith inst.

Sire: Having recently seen it stated that notwithstanding my uniform declaration to the contrary there was good reason to believe that I would not decline a nomination for the effice of Governor, I deem it proper to prevent the possibility of misspprehension on the subject, to say that I am constrained by the most controling reasons to adhere to my original determination. I am sincerely grateful for the good opinion which is implied in the desire to place my name before the publice, and deeply regret the necessity of going counter to the wishos of my friends in anything. But the state of my health, and the necessity of devoting all my energies to professional and other pursuits, render it quite impossible for me to think of taking the place of a standard-bearer in the approaching conflict. I will cheerfully serve in the ranks, and do what I can to promote the good cause; but beyond that I cannot go without doing a great wrong to others as well as myself. The spirit with which the campaign has opened, and the character of the Delegates who have been elected, give ample assurance that good results will flow from the deliberations of the Convention. It will, I trust, stand firmly by the old land-marks of the party, and fearlessly declare its determination to uphold the Constitution and the Union at all hazards. Without saying anything to wound the feelings of the political friends who have been made to give their assent to all the declare its determination to upheld the Constitution and the Union at all hazards. Without asying anything to wound the feelings of the political friends who have been made to give their ascent to all the proceedings of the Nebraska Bill, the purpose should be distinctly declared, of maintaining the great principle asserted by the measure, of banishing the Slavery question from Congress, by referring it as we do other questions of domestic policy, to the influence of the Constitution and the decision of the people of the several States and Territories. As the right to import slaves has long since ceased, it is evident that allowing those we have to be dispersed over a wider extent of country cannot add to their number, and no one can doubt that it would tend to improve rather than injure their condition. There is no reasonable ground to believe that the people of either Nebraska or Kassas will declare in favor of having slaves; but should they do so, it will inflict no wound on the cause of humanity, and no one will be injured unless it be themselves. It is their own matter, and let them deal with it as they please. That is the way our fathers dealt with the Slavery question when they declared and scheves independence. and the on the cause of hamanity, and no one will be injured unless it be themselves. It is their own matter, and let them deal with it as they please. That is the way our fathers dealt with the Slavery question when they declared and achieved independence, and the way they left it when they framed the Constitution. It is the only way in which we can deal with it, without putting the Union and all our high privileges in Jeopardy. Let us therefore place ourselves firmly upon that platform, and then if we are to have a great nerthern party arrayed against the South, a movement directly tending to the dissolution of the Union, we shall have our armor on, and be ready for the conflict. Allow me to express the hope that both in the Scate and the District Conventions, such mon will be put in nomination, and such only as can be trusted. Men who have no narrow ends to serve, and who will resolutely go for those great reforms which are so much needed in the administration of our public affairs. Let them be men who are opposed to moles and lawless violence of all kinds, and who will do what they can to cause the laws of the land to regar supreme. Public officers engaged in the discharge of their duties, and private citizens, while about their rightful pursuits, should be rendered secure in their persons and property. Where there is no law, there is no liberty. We want men who will honestly carry out the settled policy of the State in relation to the canals; who are not afraid that it is anti-Democratic to adopt such reforms in our excise system as will save us from the fearful evils resulting from intemperance, and who will pursue such a course of public policy as will tend to the elevation of public morsis. Let us place ourselves upon right grounds, without regard to who may be for us or who against us, and then, if we are borne down by opposing political and fanatical elements, we shall at the last have the consolation of reflecting that our dute the State and country has been fairhfully discharged; and shall be prepared in th late of the Danube, and now of the Pruth, arrives at

prietors of the Hall. A resolution in favor of ample provision for the soldiers of 1812 was adopted, and the Convention adjourned with three cheers.

TRIAL OF THE NORTHRUP KIDNAPPERS.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 12, 1855.
The trial of the alleged kidnappers of Solomen Northrup was resumed this morning. Thaddens St. John, an
old neighbor of the prisoners from boyhood, remembered meeting them in Baltimore and Washington, with the negro, at the time spoken of. Saw them in Washington the day of Harrison's funeral. They had long hair, and clothes much worn. A few days after, met the prisoners at Havre de Grace, alone. Their appearance was much changed—hair cut short, and new clothes. Russell exhibited money, and made motions to show that he had been gambling. Witness told him he was not smart enough to win from southern gamblers: told him he should watch the papers for robberies and murders; cused him of selling the negro, and marked the price at 8500. And Merrill, setting behind, said add \$150 to that. A stage driver remembered seeing Merrill at Saratoga

in 1841, and described his appearance. Romembered hearing that Solomon was being hired to go South by Merrill and another. Cantioned him against going with

The prisoner's counsel waived all examination or calling of witnesses in their behalf, but contended that the statute or limitations required an indictment to be found within

three years after the commission of the offense.

The District-Attorney contended that the crime was being committed as long as Northrup was held in Slavery, and the statute of limitation would only run from the time he was liberated The Justice took the same view and committed the

Selemen has commenced suits for damages against both parties, and they have been held to bail in the sum of

LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST—ARRI-VAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1854. The steamship leabel arrived at Quarantine at 11 o'clock on Monday night, and reached her wharf at 6 o'clock this

morning.

Her dates are, Havana the morning of the 8th inst., and

Her dates are, Havana the morning of the sin inst., and.
Key West the evening of the same day.
Passed, off Moro Castle, two French frigates and one
French steamer, and off Key West ship Moses Taylor.
The French Admiral, Duquesne, whose death on the 3d
inst. has been previously reported, was to be baried on the
3th, with great pomp.
The Spenish war steamer Ronde de Regia arrived at
Havana on the 5th inst., with 24s soldiers of the infantry
regiment of Iberia.

egiment of Iberia.

Between the 22d June and the 2th inst., there had been

Between the fild June and the 5th inst., there had been seven deaths from yellow fever at Key West—among them Cept. J. M. Scarrish of the U. S. Engineers, who was superintending the construction of Fert Taylor.

The brig Wartsan of and from New-York, bound to St. Marks, arrived at Key West on the 26th. She went ashor, on Long Reef, near Casar's Creek, on the 26th, was assisted off by weekers and sustained but little damage. Salvage and expenses \$1,308. She sailed again for St. Marks on the 39th.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA CONTINUED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

PREPARATION'S TO INVADE THE CRIMEA.

MENCHIKOFF APPOINTED TO COMMAND.

NOTHING FROM THE FLEETS Dates: Liverpool and London, July 1.

The British mail steamer Asia, farm Liverpool on Saturday, the 1st inst., arrived here at \$ o'clock last evening.
The Liverpool Cotton market was ateady, closing, however with rather less animation. Brandstuffs were de pressed, with more sellers than buyen; weather very favorable. Money market continues easy. Consola steady at 23; 294. American stocks active, and higher.

STATE OF EUROPE.

The English Parliament is even worse than was

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, June 30, 1854.

supposed. Mr. Layard withdrew his motion of censure against Lord Aberdeen; the Ministry, not wishing to suffer a defeat in the House of Commons on such an important question, gave private assurances to the independent Liberal members, who do not like to act together with Lord Derby's and Disraeli's Tories. It is said that the ministerial changes contemplated will take place shortly, but without the intervention of Parliament, which silently acquiesces in anything the Government may do abroad, and gives anything the Government may do abroad, and gives vent to its spite only by defeating every Government measure at home. In France, Mr. Persigny, the frithful friend and companion of the Emperor through all the vicissitudes of his chequered life, has been succeeded in the Ministry of Home Affairs by M. Billault. Mr. Persigny was always averse to the Austrian alliance, and in favor of the Italian, Polish and Hungarian nationalities. His dismissal, therefore seems to indicate that Napoleon is beginning to trust Austria, though just the present moment does therefore seems to indicate that Napoleon is beginning to trust Austria, though just the present moment does not seem to warrant the supposition that Austria could go since rely with the western powers. She is now to occupy the Principalities and to push her armies between the beligerents, in order to pretent a new conflict—at least such is the interpretation of The Times. She is to occupy the Principalities in trust for the Russians—such is the interpretation of those who do not believe either in the sincerity of Austria, or in the honesty of English Ministers. Meanwhile the question arises whether it is war or negotiation which is to be carried on—whether the honor of the Anglo-French arms has been sufficiently established by the military promenade from Southampton and Marseilles to Conarms has been sufficiently established by the military promenade from Southampton and Marseilles to Constantinople and Varns, or whether some shots are really to be exchanged with the Russians! Hitherto the war has been limited to the defense of Turkey, where Omer Pasha has proved successful in all his operations, having, single-handed as he was, not only prevented the progress of the Russians, but even repulsed them with immense loss. If the war is to be continued now, it can only be done by a descent upon the Crimes, or by an attack on Transcaucasia, and it the Crimea, or by an attack on Transcaucasia, and it seems indeed that something of this kind is to be at-tempted, since Admiral Bruat's division has gone to Varia from the Greek country, probably to enable the Greeks to have large forces transported at once and without delay. Still, should England and France permit Austria to occupy the Principalities, the Russians, relieved of any fear of an attack on the Pruth, would be able to throw all their forces into the Crimes, and should the English and French even take possession of nearly all the Peninsula, Sevastopol will surely hold out against the Anglo French until the Russian army,

ments of France and England could allow the Princi-palities to be occupied by a neutral power, destroying every possibility of an attack on Bessarabia by land. In the meantime civilization is pouring into Turkey at a tremendous rate. The Turks, who, up to the arri-vel of the auxiliaries, saw drunkenness only among the vel of the auxiliaries, saw drunkenness only among the wretched Greek and Slavonian Rayaha, socially not their equals, see now the gentlementy English soldiers reeling in the camp, and learn that drunkenness does not disgrace a civilized man. But the blessings of the western world carried to Turkey by the auxiliaries are not confined to tippling houses, for the comfort of the European officers and the education of Turkish barbarians. A gambling hell has been opened close to the camp and barracks of Scutari. Who can resist the march of civilization!

the march of civilization!

The Russians are beginning to fear for the Crimes, and accordingly the Straits of Kaffe, leading into the Sea of Arow have been made impregnable by sinking thirty-two coasters laden with stones. Still the fashionables of Moscow and St. Petersburg who usually spend the summer at those delightful shores, have not yet left the Peninsula, and do not believe in a speedy attack.

As to the so-called Greek insurrection, I can at last As to the so-called Greek insurrection, I can at last positively inform you that it has been suppressed even in Thessaly, where the bands of Hadji Petros had lately been successful against the Turks, while Grivas and Tzavellas in Epirus and Karatossos in Macedonia were seen defeated. But Fuad Effendi, himself not a military man, having defeated Tzavellas at Peta, and pacified the Province, advanced into Thessaly, and on the 1sth of June defeated Hadji Petros, and drove him across the frontier. Karatossos, who, after his defeat in Macedonia, had sought a refuge on Mount Athos in the Greek monasteries, but was received very coldly by the menks, surrendered at last to a French steamer, and was carried back to Greece. Grivas, Tzavellas, Sprio was carried back to Greece. Grivas, 12avenna, Sprio Milles and Mamuri have been struck from the active, and put on the retired list, for their part in the invasion of Turkey. The King continues to sign whatever his Minister Kalosgi puts before him; he considers him-self, and declares likewise, as acting under constraint. Shamyl is in communication with the English, French and Turks. Several English officers are with

French and Turks. Several English officers are with him, and it seems indeed that he is in possession of the defiles of Dariel, the gates of the Caucasus. The Turklish army at Kars, which is now in a state of complete efficiency, thanks to the exertions of General Guyon and General Kmerty, has probably by this time already assumed the offensive in the direction of Tiflis. It is said that the reports about the strength of the Transcaucasian army of Russia were highly exagerated.

Of all the Courts of Europe Naples and Copenhagen Of all the Courts of Europe Naples and Copenhagen, are the only two which are openly friends of the Czar. The English are very much astonished to find that the Democrats of America are likewise in favor of Russia. The editorials of The Washington Union astonish European statesmen, who are silly enough to associate the name of Jefferson with the present Democratic party, and to fancy that the Cabinet of President Fierce indeed has sympathy for liberty, or at least brains enough to make people believe that it has such sympathics. sympathics.
The Crystal Palace at Sydenham seems to find favor

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham seems to find favor with the lower classes in London. In spite of the distance and the difficulty of conveyance, strong hopes are entertained for the financial success of this great undertaking, which, from an artistic point of view, surpasses expectation. The Industrial Exhibition at Munich is likely to succeed likewise.

The answer of Russia to the propositious of Austria has not yet arrived. The dispatch of The Times was another heav; still the preparations for the speedy evacuation of the Principalities are really going on. The siege of Sillstria was formally raised on the 20th. Giurgevo has been abandoned by the Russians and oc-

Giurgevo has been abandoned by the Russians and oc-cupied by the Turks on the same day.

A. P. C.

Our correspondent at Liverpool writes that the aspect of the war had undergone an entire change, so that it was difficult to foresce what new complication might arise. Austria, by a special treaty with the Porte, having undertaken to occupy the Danubian Principalities, interposes her army between the Turks and the Russians, thus preventing the advance of the former and the covering rereat of the latter. Indications are abundant that the actual seat of hastilities will be speedily transferred from the Danube to the Crimea. The allies are already amassing at Varna, the materials for invasion, and the Russians are directing all their available land force toward Sevastopol. Mapier, in the Baltic, has gradually concentrated his fiect around Cronstadt in a manner that presages an attack. In Asia, the two armies are lying idle within

cir atten leagues of each other, near Kars.

Although there can be no doubt that the British Gov-Although there can be no doubt that the ferminent is aware of the import of these new moves, it takes singular pains to keep the country in ignorance. The latest statement made on the subject was by Lord John Russell, in his place in Parliament, on the evening frontier, are daily becoming more and more serious. Several crustworthy parties, who returned on the 20th instance.

fernation, put by Lord Dudley Start, he made the fellowing ansatisfactory roply:

"With regard to the first question of my noble friend, namely, whether any treaty or convention has been signed between Austria and the Porter with regard to the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops? I may say that the Government has received information that a convention has been signed between Austria and the Sublime Porte for the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops, in either case—whether the Krasians shall have voluntarly cultted the Principalities or not. [Hear, hear.] That is to say, that if Russia has voluntarly quitted the Principalities, the Austrian troops will occupy than, and if Russia has not quitted them, the Austrians will outer the Principalities, the Austrian troops will occupy than, and if Russia has not quitted them, the Austrians will outer the Principalities, the Austrian troops will occupy than, and Cheers.] That is the effect of the treaty. This Government has not at present received an official copy of the convention which has been signed, and I cannot, therefore, premise when it can be laid on the table. With regard to the second question of the noble Lord—namely, whether the intelligence which has been very feedly effectively the ferman of Austria has been contraced—and whether the intelligence which has been very feedly effectively that the Emperor of Russia has accepted the ultimatum of Austria has been contraced—and whether the intelligence which has been very feedly effectively to the evacuation of the Principalities was in consequence of an understanding come to between Austria and Russia I'—no official information of that nature has been received by as. The last time beautife Austrian Minister he informed me that no answer had reached Vienna, and I cannot say whether any subsequent information has been received.

And in answer to a question by Sir H. Willoughby,
"whether this country (Great Britain) is any party to the
"Convention which the noble Lord states has been onbered into between Austria and the Porte!" Lord John
Ressell curtly replied: "It is a Convention between Aus"tria and the Porte, and Britain is not a party to it!"

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF THE PRINCE

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF THE PRINCI-CIPALITIES.

It has been aiready stated that the entrance of Austrian troops into Wallachia is decided on. Count Coronini with a first division, to be followed by a second, has orders to keep himself in readinoss to descend the Danube as far as Giargevo. M. de Bruck has been ordered to put himself in communication with the Porte, and to come to an un-derstanding respecting the political and military combina-tions that will ensue from the movement of the Austrian army. Col. Halek sets cut for the headquarters of Omer Pasha, and has orders to communicate with the command-ers of the French and English troops, but the Cabinet of of Vienna will only take its final resolutions after receivers of the French and English troops, but the Cabinet of of Vicana will only take its final resolutions after receiving the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to its last summons. Col. Manteuffel would arrve at St. Petersburg on the 19th of 20th of June. Nothing would be done before the derivery of the Prussian note, and the reply of the Emperor Nicholas could not be known at Vicana before the beginning of July.

The total strength of the Austrian army will amount, a fortnight hence, to 200,000 men, reaching on a line from the frontiers of Dalmatia to those of the Bukovina, Gem. Hees, the commander-in-Chief, is a man of ability and enjoys the confidence of the army.

FROM THE DANUBE.

The whole Russian army of occupation continues to fall back on the Sereth and Prath. Details of the movements are wanting, but the troops retire leisurely and in good order, carrying with them their entire stores, also the public archives and other valuables of the provinces. The whole land force of the allies is, ore this, at Varna, whence, it is surmised, they will be embarked for the Crimea. The Austrian occupation leaves free the Russian force hitherto in the field, and consequently we learn that part of it is already on the way to the Crimea. The Cramea. Prince Menchikoff is appointed associate of Prince Pushkiewitch.

The Wallachian militia have received orders to follow the Russian regulars to Toshani.

The midshipmen of the Tiger frigate have been sent to complete, their studies at the University of Moscow. The crew are to be exchanged. All the prisoners have been courteously treated by the Russians.

The Earl of Errol, a Captain in the Rille Brigade, is under arrest for disrespect toward his commanding officer. Gen. Yusuff has declined to accept the command of the Bashi-Burouks.

Marshal Arnaud, in person, will command the expe-

Gen. Yusulf has declined to accept the command of the Bashi-Buzouks.

Marshal Arnaud, in person, will command the expedition to the Crimes.

A pontoon bridge at Kalareish broke down, June to with 500 Russian artillerymen, most of whom wore drawned, and their guns were lost.

Gen. Schilders is dead, after suffering amputation of both less.

FROM THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA.

Admiral Napier, on the 27th, was with his whole fleet within twenty-five miles of Cronstadt. On the 21st June the British ships Hecla, Valorous, and Odin bombarded and destroyed the fort at Benarsound. Admiral Plumridge is recalled from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Gulf of Finland, and is replaced by Captain Hall. The White Sea will be blockaded from and after the lat of August.

Nothing is reported from the Black Sea, excepting the preparation of 200 transports at Varna, supposed for an expedition to the Crimea. According to the Vienna Lloyd, the Russians have shut up the Sea of Azoff by sinking in the strait of Kertch thirty-two large barges laden with rocks.

GREECE.

Russian agents having tried to excite differences between

GREECE.

Russian agents having tried to excite differences between the Greeks and the army of occupation, Gen. Kalorgi, the Minister of War, has thought it right to publish a proclamation intended to reassure the country as to the bonevolent intentions of England and France in sending their troops to combat a policy condemned by the whole of Europe.

Europe.

The Divan consents to reopen the ports of Turkey to the Greek flag.

Fand Effendi is active in his endeavor to smooth ever the irritation arising from the recent insurrection.

Gen. Karatassos had surrendered to the commander of the French steamer Colon, on condition that he should be landed in Greece.

ASIA.

Nothing had taken place in either army. At a meeting of the Council of Pashas, at Kars, on the 18th of May, Kurshid Pasha (Gen. Guyon.) proposed an immediate advence against the enemy, by crossing the Arpachai, which runs into the Araxes, and seizing upon Erivan, bat he was outvoired. A newspaper correspondent gives a list of the chief officers of the Asiatic army. The first is Mustafa Zariff Pasha, General in-Chief, and Military Governor of Kars, who, a few years since, was a writer in a public office, and has no military experience; he is tunid and indecisive in character. Second, is Abdul Kerim Pasha, General of Division, known only for his repeated failures in Syria wherever brought in contact with the robel Arabs. Third, Kurshid Pasha, Gene. Guyon, General of Division and Chief of the Saff, is too well known for bravery and military talent to need any further remark. Fourth, Zirri Pasha, commanding the Bashi-Bazouka at the outposts. Fifth, Hassein Pasha, commanding the cavalry. Sixth, Tahir Pasha, General of Brigade, commanding the cavalry. Seventh, Ferhad Pasha, (Gen. Stein, a German renegade,) said to be a talented officer. Eighti, Linail Pasha, (Gen. Kmethy.) Hungarias, commanding the Bashi-Bazouka near the Arpachai. Lastry, Shahim Pasha Gen. Brianski) and Aslan Pasha, (Gen. Bystronownowski,) both Poles, are Generals of Brigade, hold no command, but are members of the Military Council. There are other officers of less noto—twenty-six in all. The Turklah force had left Kars, and were encamped six lengues from the town on the road to Gumri. Fover had been very prevalent. The Russians were eighteen leagues from the town on the road to Gumri. Fover had been very prevalent. The Russians were eighteen leagues from the council of arms at Redut Kaleh and reenforced the gar-

from Kars.

On June 3, a Turkish frigate landed a considerable quantity of arms at Redut Kalch and reenforced the garrison of that place, which now consists of 1,700 troops and 800 irregulars. Sukum Kalch was also occupied by a sufficient force to defend its against a coup de main.

RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE.

St. Petersserio, June 15.—The Emperor has become remarkably reserved even to those nearest his person. The gayest saloons of yore have become as gloomy as the Morgue. Politics or conversation with war and battles for its topics creep out like apparitions, that shun the light of day. The Emperor does not like his subjects to talk or think about such things. Whoever does not feel exactly disposed to amuse people with fine-sounding phrases, or to admire pretty little bracelets, made out of Turkish captured cannon, and worn by the Ladies Nibbadi. Solition Teschernieheff, Benkendorf (Elizabeth.) and the Countess Cleopatra Kleinmichel, or else on the English quay in the house of the Beroness Caroline Stieglist to spout forth French pasquinades in rhyme against the Western or German Powers, or to listen to the declaratory reading of war bulletins just sent from Bucharest, which the Princess Tattiana Pofernikh has brought to her by a special courier of her own, and which she communicates in the way stated above to her guests at a morning or evening conversazione improvised for the purpose, why he shrugs his shoulders, holds his tongue, and at the most ventures a smile on reading in certain simple-minded journals that the Gerraan party here is all for peace, but that it is kept down by the Russian party.

A Berlin letter in the Augsburg Allzemeine Zeitung contains some very curious details from St. Petersburg, which, if true, would tend to show that a foreign invasion does not appear there in the light of an impossible contingency. All the palaces have been changed into barracks, the bridge have been removed, streets are sovered with touts, and 40,000 (!) Bashkirs, asmed with bows, arrows, lancos and axes, have entered the capital. All commercial intercourse in the Neva is interrupted; anly some slow craft laden with bricks, or some steamers hurrying down with eclicies on beard to Cronstadt, may be soon plying on the river. Everybody is obliged to be at home at 9 o clock in the evening, the town h